

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1887

NUMBER 7

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.

CHARLES D. TRAIL,
Chargé d'Affaires,

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

H. G. MACDONELL,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42 Rua do Ouvidor.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays at 7.30 p.m.; Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service.

N. R.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk; No. 6, Rua Humaitá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School at 8 a.m., preaching 7.30 p.m. Sundays; prayer meeting 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays, J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B.t.

PRESCOTTIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eau, No. 121. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7.30 o'clock, p.m., and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m., Sundays; and on the 1st [7 p.m.] and 3rd [11 a.m.] Sunday of each month.

E. H. SOPER, Pastor.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m., each month.

KO SRAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80 Rua das Mercês. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailor free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be given to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposat No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 10:30 a.m. divided in Belém into Central, and S. Paulo branch; former arrives at Barra do Pirâby 7:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 6:45 a.m. and Lafayette (terminus) at 5:30 p.m. latter arrives at Barra at 7:40 a.m. a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 11:30 a.m. From Entre Rios train leaves 6:55 a.m. and arrives at Niterói at 11:30 a.m. Downward, 11:35 a.m. arrives at Lafayette at 7:30 a.m. a.m. and Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch), 1:15 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:15; and Rio at 2:30 p.m. Train leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25 a.m. and Mariana Procopio (terminus) at 6:30 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 11:35 a.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:35 p.m. Downward, 11:35 a.m. arrives at Mariana Procopio at 5:30 a.m. a.m. and Porto Novo 6:35, arriving at Barra at 7:15 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., reach Rio at 10 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 a.m. 3:45 and 5 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 9:30 a.m. and 3:35 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 9:30 a.m. and 3:35 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:30 a.m. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9:15 and Rio at 3:20 p.m.; leave Barra at 4:30 a.m. and arrives at Niterói at 9:15 a.m. and 11:35 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 5:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Night Trains: Train leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; every Friday, Saturday, Barra at 10:30 a.m. and Porto Novo at 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.; first leaves Entre Rios arriving at 9:30 a.m. and 3:35 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 9:30 a.m. and 3:35 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:30 a.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 11:35 a.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:35 p.m. Downward, 11:35 a.m. arrives at Mariana Procopio at 5:30 a.m. a.m. and Porto Novo 6:35, arriving at Barra at 7:15 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., reach Rio at 10 p.m.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Trains leave Niterói (Sant'Anna) 6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35; Corderio 1:45 p.m. per trainway from Canagalo 12:45 and Macuco 1:45 p.m. Return train leaves Macuco 10:05; Corderio 1:05 and Nova Friburgo 1:05 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p.m. A Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 p.m. on week-days. Returns, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:15, a.m. week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: upward 12 m., downward (from Petrópolis) 4:25 p.m., week days only.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapeira Marsh at 4:15 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:15, a.m. week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: upward 12 m., downward (from Petrópolis) 4:25 p.m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hospital, No. 1, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 65, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUÊS DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua dos Beneditinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician. Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70, Office Room, Residence, No. 131, front to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Fairbank; M. D. Edin.: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de São Pedro, No. 21, from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

Hotels.

FREITAS HOTEL

186 RUA DO CATETE'

J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.

Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

The oldest and best known hotel in Petrópolis. Centrally situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establishment of the kind in Petrópolis. Specially adapted for summer visitors.

HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ.

PETROPOLIS.

No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.

(In front of the Imperial Palace)

GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.

NOVA FRIBURGO,

(Province of Rio de Janeiro)

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthiest and favorite summer residence of the nobility and gentry of Brazil. The Empress, Queen, and other royal guests often stay here. Located 1½ hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Dahlzil, Rua d'Ovidio 46, Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA RICHMOND

RUA BRAGANÇA, No. 6.

PETROPOLIS.

This first class establishment is fitted up with every regard to comfort, and equals the best hotels of other countries, as to accommodation and table. Especially desirous of attracting the customs of families and respectable persons, the service, table, wines, etc., and all the very best description. The fare are imported direct. For further information apply at No. 74, Rua 1^o de Março, 1st floor.

PALMEIRAS.

(DOM PEDRO II RAILWAY)

On the 25th inst. will be opened a new

HOTEL-SANITARIUM

with good accommodations for families, baths, etc. Four stories down and daily, and return tickets for eight days. Apply for information to

Mrs. WILLIAMS, Proprietress, Palmeiras,

or to Messes. CRASHLEY & CO. 36-9.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,

United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,

&c. &c.

and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co., Limited.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1870.

Engravers and Printers of

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

• ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR INVESTMENT, CONTRACTS, DEPARTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES,

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING, Special papers manufactured exclusively for the use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALBERT G. GOODALL, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

J. MACDONELL, A. D. SHEPARD.

W. M. SMILLIE, JOHN ROBERTSON.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy and Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of set vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.

LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use.

For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni

Rio de Janeiro

ESTABLISHED 1847.

A. WHITNEY & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,

TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS,

WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS-

WORTH CO.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo Cars, for broad and narrow gauge roads.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents.

No. 82 Rua 1^o de Março.

or with

Swanwick & Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427

JOHN H. BELLAMY & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

88, Rua 1^o de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription : \$2,000 per annum for Brazil,
\$1,000 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES : 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Ipanema do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES : —
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HEINRY & CO.
37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1887.

The telegram received here on the morning of the 28th ulto, from Petropolis announcing that H. M. the Emperor had been attacked by congestion of the liver and considerable fever, caused us, in common with H. M.'s subjects profound regret. The later telegrams show that the disease had assumed a remittent form complicated with jaundice, but the physicians in attendance do not express any fears of a serious result. We most sincerely offer our best wishes that H. M. may very shortly be restored to perfect health, in which we feel confident we are accompanied by the foreign residents in the Empire. We may add, that it must be considered somewhat imprudent for H. M. to spend the week at Petropolis and come to the city on Saturdays for the despatch of business, which causes his detention over night, and may very possibly lead to unfortunate results. Surely the weekly cabinet meeting could be held at Petropolis, and in this manner H. M. spared any possibility of incurring risk, to which he is in common with residents in Petropolis is exposed to at this season of the year in our city. We can see no objection to this action, and if there be one, it is that the ministers will be placed to some slight inconvenience, which we presume they would willingly consent to.

The question of immigration is one of apparently unfathomable complication and blundering. Recently the minister of finance has found it necessary to advise his colleague of agriculture that the fiscal administration of the colonies is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that it is advisable to place this matter in the hands of Treasury agents. He is unable to state just what the indebtedness of colonists amounts to, but gives a partial list, which foots up a little over 4,600,000\$. Besides this, it appears that there has been no uniformity in the prices charged for lands, the average in one province alone varying from 31\$ to 187\$. Clearly the bureau of "colonization and public lands" of this capital is responsible for gross dereliction of duty and misgovernment in this matter. We assume that the blame lies with this bureau, because it is charged with the general control of these two important services and receives large appropriations every year. Instead of attending to his proper duties, the director of that bureau seems to think that he is employed to carry on propaganda in Europe for the acquisition of more immigrants, and his time is

therefore spent in preparing illustrated wall maps of the Empire and in writing flowery descriptions of a country which is actually unable to take care of the poor people already here. This question of colonists' debts is one of grave importance. No colonist, we believe, can get a title to his land until it is all paid for—and even then the title is not always forthcoming. On general principles we believe it a mistaken policy to permit colonists to remain in debt in this way. The lots sold are small and the prices are not so high but what they ought to meet every obligation in a very short time if the conditions of life are half as favorable as represented. It can hardly be claimed that immigrants, as a class, are dishonest; therefore only two conclusions are possible; either the government officials have been remiss in making their collections, or the colonists have been unable to earn more than bare livelihood. If officials have neglected to collect the amounts due, it must be considered an anomaly in this country, for business men find them always on hand to pick up delinquents. The conclusion, we fear, is amply warranted that making money in a colony is an extremely difficult matter. As a rule the Germans who go to the United States soon acquire farms and pay for them. We have known them to purchase cultivated farms and pay for them with the annual proceeds of their labor. Here, however, they do not appear to be able to pay even the insignificant sums charged for the uncultivated lands sold them. What is the reason? There can be no difference in the people for they come from the very same localities whence come those who settle in the United States. There is something in this question of Brazilian immigration which fertile lands and sunny skies fail to answer for. What is it?

If official figures as published in *relatórios* in Brazil are worthy of any confidence, the accumulation of wealth here must be very considerable. The figures of our exports and imports show constant balances in favor of the empire, and what becomes of the money thus produced seems mysterious, for Brazil is constantly applying to foreign markets for assistance. Even during the Paraguayan war, when the resources of the nation were taxed to the utmost extent, the official balance of trade was steadily in favor of Brazil, and what becomes of these balances is a question worthy of the serious attention, not only of legislators, but also of tax-payers. It will at once be suggested that the needs of government for meeting engagements payable in bullion, the remittances of dividends on Brazilian stocks and shares belonging to foreigners, and losses on coffee shipments, more particularly, will have absorbed these apparent balances, and that while in government calculations the balance due the empire on international trade is large, in practice this balance is against, not in favor of the empire. We do not propose to deny that a debtor country will always show in its international commerce an apparent favorable balance of trade, for its payments abroad can only be met by an increased exportation; but Brazil is in a peculiar position as regards this question of balances. The state is the great debtor as to bullion liabilities and needs exchange, or produce, which is the same thing, to meet its engagements. But this produce is not the property of the state; it belongs to its producer, and to this producer the state must furnish some equivalent, whether in paper currency, bonds, or whatsoever form of obligation, and this equivalent will have been added to the resources of the producer. Therefore the fact of the state, as represented by the Treasury, absorbing a certain quantity of

produce becomes merely a commercial transaction, where the state, as any other exporter, gives value in some form for the purchased produce. Remittances on account of dividends are not materially different from those for account of the state. Value in some form is given for the produce shipped, against which the exchange is drawn, which the agent of the holder of Brazilian securities remits. We then have to inquire whether trade losses absorb this apparent balance of trade in favor of Brazil. We confess we cannot trace these losses to the producer, the actual owner of the merchandise shipped, which produces these balances. As far as the coffee trade at least is concerned, the planter's engagements are met by his coffee; if he owe his factor, the debt will be deducted from the proceeds of his produce, or his debts to other merchants in the same form will be settled. The factor will reduce his liability to the bank, where he has arranged accommodation, the other creditors will settle with importers, and the balance of foreign trade is in no manner affected. If the losses we refer to be made by exporters, the case returns to the same basis as that of government remittances; value in some form must be given to the producer, or his immediate representatives, and the effect is precisely the same; capital is added to the producer's means. We may therefore consider that a very large sum, although it be only in paper currency, is annually added to the resources of our producers, and this being the case it would be interesting to examine into the position of these producers whose constant cries to save them from annihilation have become ridiculous. If Brazil can show balances of 300,000,000\$ in nine years on its foreign trade, it would appear evident that something is radically wrong in its statistics, or that the agricultural interest is not by any means deserving of the fostering care bestowed upon it by the ruling powers. If the planters are debtors to a large extent to factors and banks, the culprits it would seem to us are these same factors and banks. A purely agricultural country that can show such accumulations of wealth as Brazil professes to show, should not only be free from debt, but absolutely rolling in wealth, and why the empire is in straitened circumstances is a feature in economics that, as we say above, needs the urgent attention of both legislators and taxpayers. We may annex the following table to render more forcible our observations:

Exports 1874-75 to 1882-83	1,832,647,000\$
Imports	1,531,619,000\$
Balance	301,028,000\$

THE COFFEE MARKET.

The quotations as furnished by the brokers have shown that the weight of our stock has at last brought dealers to an appreciation of what is requisite to induce exporters to enter the market. Quotations are some 300 reis per arroba lower than the last prices quoted by the brokers, but this decline does not yet seem sufficient to induce any considerable purchases, and the probabilities seem to be that holders must still further modify their ideas, if they are desirous of opening the market, and of relieving themselves of a part of the very large stock, that has been allowed to accumulate here, and which taxes to the utmost the resources of dealers and factors. Exporters seem careless as to new engagements, and the impression seems to be, that the accumulation of stock here, and the decline in prices will be most unfavorably received in consuming markets. That the statistical position of coffee is strong, few, if any of those interested in the trade contradict, but there appears to be an unwillingness to enter freely into the market,

that must cause uneasiness to holders, and their representatives, who are unquestionably doing their best to sustain, or advance prices abroad.

A very serious feature also is the action of Santos, where the holders seem to have more properly appreciated the position, and to have quietly met the demand, thus leaving Rio in the lurch. It may be true that the American markets prefer Rio grades of coffee, but if it be a question of price the chances seem to be that Santos will supply the consuming markets, and Rio will have stupidly sustained prices for the Santos merchants' profit.

Just here we may refer to Messrs. Lacerda & Co.'s circular dated 31st January last. The boldness with which the firm shows that, provided consumption continues as heretofore, the probable supply can not meet the demand, is admirable. But, if only some 14,667,000 bags of coffee can be produced for the 18 months ending 30th June, 1888, it seems quite out of the question that 18,000,000 bags can be consumed. Consumption can not exceed stocks and production, and if every ounce of coffee held in consuming markets is to be used up, and the markets stripped utterly bare, adulteration and restricted consumption are as inevitable as is death to the human organization.

It absurd to estimate consumption at some 3,000,000 bags over the possible production, and Messrs. Lacerda's figures for stocks on 30th June, 1888, will most probably be completely nullified. A journalist's duty however is to give every one's ideas, and we attach Messrs. Lacerda & Co.'s figures. We do not believe in them, but as the expression of interested parties they will prove of interest to the trade.

Crops 1886-87 :

	bags.
Rio, crop 3,500,000, less receipts to 31st Dec.	1,250,000
Rio stock 31st Dec.	250,000
Santos crop, 2,500,000, less receipts to 31st Dec., 1,540,000	960,000
Santos stock 31st Dec.	380,000
Other producing countries	2,000,000
European stocks 31st Dec.	2,100,000
American stock do	300,000

Crops 1887-88 (estimates) :

	bags.
Rio.....	2,500,000
Santos.....	1,500,000
Java-government.....	450,000
private.....	175,000
	625,000

Padang, etc.....	207,000
Ceylon.....	100,000
India.....	250,000
Manilla.....	88,000
La Guaya, etc.....	750,000
Costa Rica.....	150,000
Guatemala, etc.....	627,000
Haiti.....	400,000
Porto Rico.....	230,000
	14,667,000

Estimated consumption for 18 months from 1st Jan., 1887 to 30th June, 1888

Probable deficit.....

3,333,000

RIO GRANDE CATTLE.

The sudden increase in the number of cattle killed in the Rio Grande slaughter houses after the prohibition of jerked beef imports from the Platine republics, led us to inquire, in one of our January issues, where these cattle came from. Knowing that the production of jerked beef in Rio Grande had greatly decreased during late years the natural inference was that stock-raising was also on the decline; and seeing complaints in the papers about the running of cattle across the frontier from Uruguay into Rio Grande another inference was that the slaughter houses of the latter were drawing their supplies from the former, in violation of sanitary restrictions. In response to our inquiry we have received the following communication from a prominent merchant of Rio Grande, who

enjoys exceptional opportunities for obtaining information on this subject:

Editor Rio News :

Sir.—In one of your January issues, reference is made to the slaughter of horned cattle in this province (now reaching 115,000 head) and you ask:—“Where did the cattle come from?”

Your inquiry, I presume, is made in search for information. Thus I beg to say that the number of cattle (horned) in this province is estimated at about 12 millions.

*
Rio Grande do Sul, 16 Febr'y, 1887.

If this estimate is correct, Rio Grande is one of the most wonderful countries in the world. The province has an area of about 138,500 square miles, or 88,640,000 acres. Assuming a half of this to comprise water areas, barren lands (the coast zone etc.) and cultivated lands, there remains 44,320,000 acres available for grazing. A recent writer in *Harper's Magazine*, in an article on “Cattle Raising on the Plains” states that in the semi-arid belt the grazing requirement is 25 acres per head, while in the fertile Yellowstone valley it was calculated that only 15 acres would be required. Giving Rio Grande an allowance of 10 acres, which the character of the pasture will hardly warrant, and we find that the province can graze only 4,332,000 head. How is it possible, then, that the province actually possesses nearly three times that number?

Again, according to the census of 1880 the total number of horned cattle in the United States, including milch cows and working oxen, was 35,865,511, or less than three times the number claimed for Rio Grande. For the whole River Plate country (Uruguay and Argentine Republic) in 1880 Mulhall gives the total as 18,390,000 head, or only 50% more than Rio Grande. In his annual report for 1885, the Uruguayan statistician Mr. Honoré Roustan estimates the number of horned cattle in Uruguay at 5,892,000, which is probably an overestimate, and yet while Rio Grande exports no jerked beef and supplies only about one-twentieth the quantity consumed in all Brazil, the republics of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic supply this empire with the remaining nineteen-twentieths, export largely to the West Indies and are now shipping fresh beef to Europe. With 12 millions of cattle Rio Grande ought to supply all Brazil and do a large export business besides. Even with a million head of cattle, the province ought to kill not less than 200,000 a year, instead of the smaller and decreasing number of late years. With 12 millions of cattle the jerked beef industry of Rio Grande ought not to be in the state of decay of the last few years, and the province ought to be rolling in wealth. Twelve millions of cattle represent a value of over 200,000,000\$, with which the province ought certainly to build its own railways and improve its own bar.

Another comparison. The great cattle-raising state of Texas, which has an area of 170,000,000 acres, or very nearly twice that of Rio Grande, had a total of 4,084,605 head of horned cattle in 1880. On this the writer in *Harper's Magazine*, before referred to, says: “The number of cattle in Texas is so great, and so near the capacity of the land to carry, that during the decade ending in 1880 from 500,000 to 700,000 cattle, old and young, male and female, were driven from the state annually.” Does our correspondent think that Rio Grande can do better than this?

AN exchange publishes the estimates of the 1885-86 and 1886-87 sugar crops. The production of cane sugar in 1885-86 was 2,197,000 metrical tons, and for 1886-87 the estimate is 2,368,000 metrical tons. Brazil figures as a producer of 210,000 and 220,000 tons in the respective periods. Beet was estimated to produce 2,127,000 tons in the first and 2,530 tons in the latter period.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RIO.

The following are the official figures of the imports to and exports from our port for the first half of the fiscal years 1886-87, 1885-86 and 1884-85 as compiled from the *Boletim da Alfandega*.

Imports.

Countries	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
Great Britain	22,839,364 \$321	18,097,265 \$209	17,014,388 \$153
Brit. poss'n	992,144 332	1,060,766 888	...
France	6,073,090 213	7,031,458 519	6,701,323 977
Uruguay	3,345,738 490	4,330,440 863	3,600,683 120
United States	4,388,795 999	3,435,736 363	4,234,997 992
Portugal and possessions	3,573,472 266	3,397,494 641	3,177,314 651
Belgium	5,909,157 133	5,593,416 220	5,658,274 309
Argent. Rep.	1,723,397 183	2,465,548 667	1,564,423 729
Sweden	6,299,393 121	4,021,622 924	3,737,697 933
Austria	96,736 525	66,333 534	114,398 350
Spain and possessions	35,757 360	61,745 973	126,083 584
Russia	35,299 000	44,971 667	32,220 667
Chili	65,225 066	43,339 899	4,230 616
Holland	5,678 710	4,308 509	4,661 094
Denmark	34,596 667	18,745 334	...
Paraguay	5 000	5 000	...
Totals...	52,577,718 \$131	47,058,407 \$65	42,861,709 \$73

Exports.

Countries	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	31,054,748 \$63	36,587,883 \$18	36,977,408 \$14
Germany	9,454,334 231	6,655,546 143	6,875,191 513
France	4,424,445 859	4,586,214 434	3,734,662 413
Austria	3,703,045 224	3,146,690 885	3,627,454 146
C. of G. Hope	5,126,588 543	5,385,443 403	3,847,043 459
Bra. 614,696 888	68,307 215	1,060,374 440	...
Brit. poss'n	2,646 000	300 000	...
Belgium	1,479,213 138	1,178,135 299	1,601,108 912
Argent. Rep.	1,095,261 899	73,017,482	...
Italy	1,047,076 020	759,101 412	668,968 823
Uruguay	284,824 979	3,358 611	392,418 873
Portugal	833,143 489	121,053 682	333,175 474
Channel F.	268,718 000	95,040 000	...
Chili	6,550 772	60,045 942	54,024 789
Russia	63,015 000	24,560 000	1,824,736 000
Mediterran. n.	1,845 000	31,600 000	1,031,610 568
Peru	...	18,150 000	...
Asia Minor	...	19,000 000	...
Sweden	20,382 000	3,591 000	...
Spain	247,134 515	3,374 400	45 715
Paraguay	24 286	000 000	...
Holland	5,820 000	...	4,855 143
Turkey	6,090 000	...	842 592
Totals...	60,620,986 \$653	58,077,009 \$156	61,882,484 \$580

To which must be added the value of re-exports:

Foreign	52,516 865	109,884 \$136
Domestic	100,593 357	172,447 376
Total...	60,620,986 \$653	58,077,009 \$156

From the figures for 1886-87 it would appear that coffee shipped to Lisbon f. o. is included in Portugal and that shipped to Gibraltar f. o. in Spain.

IMMIGRATION IN SÃO PAULO.

The following abstract from the last *relatório* of the president of São Paulo, Barão de Paranhos, on the immigration will give a fair idea of the views held by the best and most liberal men of the province. The president is himself a planter and large landholder and is considered to be a warm friend of immigration and free labor.

The president is opposed to the system of small holdings. Land suitable for the cultivation of all produce other than coffee is obtainable and cheap, but the immigrant has no funds, and in two cases, viz., the Canas and Cascalo colonies where 10 hectare lots are obtainable for 300\$ in cash, or 400\$ in four equal payments, but very few of the lots are occupied. “The present system should not be altered, as it is the best for the immigrant. Arriving in the province free of debt, for his passage is paid by the government, he will find on the plantations a house for himself and his family, food, for he will receive the necessities, for which he will afterwards pay up to the time he harvests his crop, a person to care for him in illness, and finally one who will conduct and guide him in his apprenticeship. He finds immediate employment, for which he is paid, and with the faculty and entire liberty of action, not even, as general rule being restrained by any written contract. Within the first year, his apprenticeship completed, acclimated and understanding the method of working, the ownership of land and all those practical notions necessary to agriculture, he possesses his savings, which he deposits at interest either in savings or other banks, or with the landlord; and thus progressively becoming independent he may, as has occurred on an important scale, become in his turn a landholder.” The president had contracted with a party for the introduction of 4,000 immigrants, of which 1,000 should be in preference Swedes, Danes and Germans. Under this contract 1,777 persons had arrived, of which 1,411 are from the Canary Islands. Another contract for 6,000 had been made with the “Associação Promotora da Imigração.”

Referring to centres of colonists (*núcleos coloniais*), the president refers to the purchase of the Cascalo plantation for 60,000\$. The plantation

had been divided into 69 rural, 52 suburban and 124 town lots, of which only 31 rural lots were occupied.

The Canas plantation in the Lorena municipality is divided into 78 rural and 120 town lots and houses are prepared for the immigrants. Only 9 lots are occupied.

There are three centres in addition to the above referred to, all in the municipality of the capital, and which the president considers were emancipated precipitately. The president in referring to a trip to the head waters of the Jiquí says: “I was convinced however that the distance from a market, where a ready outlet for produce was available, the isolation, the proximity to the wilderness (*sertão*), and above all the lack of fitness in the recently-arrived European to struggle with the labor in the virgin forest, without resources for his original establishment, were unsurmountable obstacles. It is necessary for the present, that these lands be surveyed for sale to natives, who penetrating the wilderness will prepare the ground, as is the case in the United States, for the later establishment of European colonists.”

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Rosario Reporter, Jan. 18 to Feb. 5.

Colonel Olascoaga has discovered a mineral spring at Neuquén which is said to have cured a dog of hydrophobia.

During last year there arrived in this country 93,116 immigrants and 19,292 other passengers, by 475 vessels.

A new light-house 32 feet high burning a white light, visible in clear weather at a distance of 5½ miles, is to be erected at Punta Amarga, between Olivos and San Isidro (Buenos Aires).

It is nice to be a president. The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé presented Dr. Juarez Celman with a \$100,000 house on New Year's day, and by way of acknowledgement, doubtless, of the fact that it is allowed to print an additional 2 million dollars in convertible notes. The president had previously treated himself to a 300,000 dollar house in Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

The private and municipal schools in this city will be reopened next month (February).

The *gefe político* of Rosario has sent in his report to the minister of government, by which we see there have been 940 deaths from the cholera here from the 5th of November up to December 31st ult.

The president of the national department of hygiene has informed the prefect of marine that quarantine on arrivals from the rivers has been abolished. Let us hope that we may soon see the river steamers coming here as of yore.

According to the register of the lazarus of the popular commission 304 cholera patients, out of 516 admitted (Jan. 25th), have died. This result showing about 40 per cent. saved, is highly creditable. Can the English lazarus show as good results?

A newly married man has been murdered in a duel in Buenos Aires. When our judges seek redress for injuries at the muzzle of a pistol what can be expected from the rag tag and bob tail?

There have been several new and fatal cases of cholera during the week [Jan. 29th] at *contaminados* and rooms in the 7th and 8th sections which have recently been reoccupied after having had cases in them. No precaution in this respect can be too severe. Unless we are very careful we may have the cholera back as badly as ever before the summer is over.

We have received a table containing the data estimated sufficient for the taking of the census of the province of Santa Fé from which we extract the following interesting figures. It is estimated that there are in the province, 239,648 inhabitants; 2,294,600 head of cattle; 3,302,475 sheep; 423,879 horses, etc.; and 93,802 swine. Its extent is 4,667 square leagues, scattered over which there are 84 towns and villages. Rosario's share in the above is put down as follows: 59 square leagues of land; 3 towns and villages; 74,480 inhabitants; 118,850 head of cattle; 759,000 sheep; 14,300 horses and mares, and 7,130 swine.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February 5th.

Advices from Montevideo report a stir and brisk movement in exporting circles, due to the rumor that the government has determined to raise export duties.

The Central Entre Ríos railway between Paraná and Uruguay will be inaugurated on the 1st of next month. It will be a great day for that province.

Advices from Rosario announce the movement in shipping there unprecedented. There are upwards of a hundred steamers in port at present and nearly a quarter of that number in Santa Fé, besides innumerable sailing vessels, all taking in cereals.

Advices from Cordoba announce the smash of a sugar factory in Tucuman, owing to the losses caused by the epidemic.

The government of Santa Fé seems determined that people shall not get too rich through their industry in this province. It has accordingly clapped an additional 25 per cent. on all *patentes*, thus making it impossible for many to continue in business without increasing the prices of all their goods.

Drs. Gil, Kyle, Puiggari and Berg have been named by government as a committee to decide who is to get the 25,000 mts. premium for discovering real coal in the republic. There are half a dozen claimants.

The tremendous rainstorm at La Plata has laid the whole place under water, and from the train nothing can be seen except rancho roofs and animals of all kinds vainly endeavoring to save their lives. No accurate information however as to losses and damage has yet been received. It is almost a parallel to the deluge in 1884.

Advices from the sugar districts of Tucuman are most distressing. Owing to the cholera there it is next to impossible to get laborers, and they that are to be had do not begin to make good the necessities of the situation. Under these circumstances, it is to be feared that many evils scarcely less dreadful than the cholera await Tucuman for the coming winter.

The movement of cereals in Santa Fé is something tremendous. No less than 21 ocean vessels are loading grain at Colastiné, and in Esperanza colony it is said that they are behindhand with the harvest owing to the want of hands to work the threshing machines, so many having been swept off by the epidemic. The net yield is calculated as worth \$10,000,000 m.t.

The cholera epidemic broke out in November, reached a maximum mortality in December, declined steadily in the last two weeks of January, and may disappear this month. The cholera figures for the last three months are as follows:

months.	cases.	deaths.
November.....	183	130
December.....	712	353
January.....	596	356
Total....		819

To judge by these figures, very nearly 55% of the cases in the city proved fatal. In this regard, the figures of the so-called Casa de Aislamiento, or lazaretto, will be found interesting:

Cases taken in.... 844

Deaths..... 444

The figures of the lazaretto show a death ratio of about 52½ per cent. of the cases, which is more satisfactory than the general average for the town, but it must be borne in mind that fully 25% of cases of cholera escape the notice of the authorities, and the only reliable barometer of the epidemic is the daily number of deaths.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February 20.

We notice increased activity in the export of frozen meat: two vessels are now loading 60,000 sheep carcasses for England, and the business is likely to assume before the close of the century a magnitude surpassing that of wool or even of all other exports combined. This country is destined to supply 10,000 tons of meat weekly to Europe: it is only a question of time.

Disclosures of a more or less disgraceful character have been the order of the day lately. One man gets a commission of £60,000 to get a business through the Government House, another detects a pile of forged bills [drawn on imaginary parties] in the Provincial Bank, another points out that the Mortgage Bank of Buenos Aires has been loosely managed. None of these disclosures have caused any sensation, as everybody believes there has been a deal of corruption in the last four or five years.

We have the happiness to announce the cessation of the cholera, after a duration of three months, during which 1,600 cases and 900 deaths were recorded. It is remarkable that epidemics invariably last about 100 days, and the death-rate from cholera in the present instance has been the same as commonly in Europe, say 55 per cent. But it is rare to see so large and populous a city as ours, under most unfavorable sanitary conditions, escape with so slight a penalty. The cases recorded barely reach 4 per cent. of the population the deaths have been little over 2 per cent. Comparing this with previous epidemics we find in round numbers as follows: cholera of 1868, population 166,000, cases 13,000, deaths 7,000; being 4 per cent. mortality to population. Yellow fever of 1871, population 202,000, cases 50,000, deaths 26,500; being 13 per cent. mortality to population. Cholera of 1887, population 400,000, cases 1,600, deaths 900, or 2½ per cent. of population.

It is impossible to ascertain the mortality in the provinces, where the epidemic still lingers in some

remote quarters. It is observed that where its ravages have been worst the water-supply is either defective or polluted, and we may hope that this terrible lesson will lead to the establishment of proper water-supply in every town of the republic.

The most painful circumstances in connexion with the present visitation is not the sickness itself but the atrocities committed on poor emigrants from Europe under the name of sanitary supervision. It is almost incredible that such things could occur in a Christian country, where we see such efforts for schools and the march of civilization. Europeans would do well not to come to Buenos Ayres when quarantine exists.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that the stock of the new water and drainage works company of Campinas, São Paulo, amounting to 2,500,000\$, has been all taken.

—Among the exports from Ceará last year were 2,118 litres of caju wine, 2,359 litres of cattle and 123 litres of horses. A curious manner of estimating live stock.

—The vicar of a parish in Minas has just been granted a privilege for gold mining and diamond hunting near Diamantina. Fancy a clergyman going in for a search after filthy lucre!

—The receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house during the half year ending 31st December amounted to 181,443\$352. For the fiscal year 1885-86 the receipts were 216,321\$366.

—The São Paulo *Correio Paulistano* of the 25th ult. state that coffee trees in the Serra Negra region are loaded with extemporaneous flowers, the trees having at the same time fully developed fruit. A February blossoming is an extraordinary occurrence, and it will be interesting to note what the result will be.

—The *Correio de Santos* is informed by a gentleman who has been travelling through the province of São Paulo that the district about Ribeirão Preto, São Simão, etc., on the Mogiana railway, will produce an enormous crop of coffee, the trees being heavily loaded with fruit. There has been an abundance of rain in this district.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal* at Parahyba do Norte writing on the 14th ult. gives a brief account of the silting up of the river in front of the capital. He prophesies that ere long vessels will be unable to reach the wharves. The creation of a port at Cabedelo becomes daily more necessary. The Comte d'Eu railway was extending this branch.

—The report of the inspector general of instruction in the province of S. Paulo, dated 18th Dec. last, states that in the last fiscal year the expense with schools reached 775,713\$. There were 1,041 public schools, or 645 for boys and 396 for girls. There were 15,934 boys and 9,074 girls entered, and the attendance was 12,303 of the former and 7,169 of the latter.

—The province of Paraná seems to be struggling with deficits also. On the 17th ult. the president stated that receipts in 1885 estimated at 827,840\$ only produced 676,746\$, while expenses were 1,206,793\$. The difference was partly met by the issue of bonds, but the deficit carried to 1886 amounted to 226,162\$. Up to December 31st last the deficit had reached 396,432\$.

—The *Diário Mercantil*, of São Paulo, of the 22nd ult., complains of the large number of boys of 12 to 18 years of age who are without occupation and who are habitual loafers about the streets of that city. The *Diário* is quite right in calling attention to the evil. Boys of the ages specified ought to be in school, or learning some useful trade. Street loafing is only a cheap nursery for criminals.

—The province of São Paulo has paid out the following sums in three years for the passages and entertainment of immigrants :

1883-84.....	110,284\$906
1884-85.....	358,534 840
1885-86.....	332,529 489

801,349\$235

—According to a statistical table published in the *Diário do Grão Pará* the exports of rubber from Pará in 1886 amounted to 13,311,417 kilogrammes, officially valued at 32,192,444\$630. The official value of all other exports amounted to 2,748,166\$614, making a total exportation of 34,940,600\$744. The rubber exports showed a great increase over 1885, but a decrease is shown in other products.

—The *relatório* of the president of S. Paulo states there had been in the year (1885?) 328 trials by jury, of which 89 were for murder and 55 assault with intent to kill. There were 116 condemnations and 291 acquittals. Of the condemnations, 3 were to death, 13 to flogging and 12 to the galley for life. There had been 5 bankruptcies brought before the courts, of which 1 was fraudulent. The assets are stated to have been 4,499,648\$ and liabilities 5,546,866\$.

—The Campinas tramway carried 19,045 passengers and the receipts were 3,775\$360 in February.

—The auditors of the Porto Real central sugar factory state that the last crop year left a loss of 43,103\$672.

—The *Província de S. Paulo* hears that rich diamond fields have been discovered near France, in that province.

—Up to the 1st inst. 6,711 slaves had been registered at Campinas, S. Paulo, exclusive of 118 senegarians, who are liable to various terms of labor.

—On the very day that the provincial assembly of S. Paulo passes a law to abolish lotteries, the presidency issues a new scheme for these same lotteries. A veto seems clearly to be meant for the law.

—Engineers Crokatt de Sá and Smith de Vasconcellos have contracted with the president of Minas Geraes to furnish a map of the province. The cost is fixed at 8,000\$, and the province is to receive 1,000 copies.

—The Paulistas think it might be just as well to let up on the 26th February as a holiday. It appears that the Emperor and Empress visited the province on this day, and since the imperial visit the day is observed as a holiday.

—On the 25th ult. the S. Paulo court of appeals confirmed the decision of the jury condemning José Pinto de Almeida Junior, the Campinas murderer, to death. This murder was surrounded with fearful details, and the motive was robbery.

—The *Diário da Bahia* states that a marine on the gunboat *Traripe* received 300 blows, on the 9th ult. and that he was in a deplorable condition from the punishment. We are waiting to hear that the commandant of that vessel has been suspended for three months from the exercise of his profession."

—The idlers in Campinas, São Paulo, had a free exhibition on the 19th, in which the national institution was seen to perfection. A slave belonging to a man named Joaquim Celestino de Abreu Soares was mercilessly flogged, by his master's own hand, in his master's own drawing room, and with the windows to the street all open. The poor wretch's cries attracted a large crowd in the street who saw nearly the whole performance, the flogging being finished in another room. Probably this is the patriarchal feature of the institution.

—The minister of finance has notified his colleague of agriculture that the debts owing on their lands by immigrants ought to be collected by treasury agents. From the figures given (*Jornal*, March 1st) it appears that the colonists of Santa Catharina, Espírito Santo and Rio Grande do Sul are owing the following amounts on their lands :

Blumenau (S. Catharina).....	594,318\$128
Brusque	304,058 490
Azambuja	127,310 693
Espírito Santo colonies	629,230 094
Rio Grande	2,959,461 829

Total..... 4,614,379\$234

The minister states that these figures do not include all the amounts due the state, because of the confusion existing in the records. He also calls attention to circumstance that the prices of lots are not the same in different colonies. In the Rio Novo and Castello colonies of Espírito Santo the lots are charged at an average of 187\$550, while in that of Santa Leopoldina, same province, they figure at 31\$250.

—The *relatório* of the president of the province of Minas Geraes, dated 1st January, states that the receipts for 1884-85 were estimated at 3,272,740\$, while the actual receipts were :

Ordinary.....	3,628,192\$
Interest.....	8,442
Legal costs.....	13,804
Illegal collections.....	1,041
Issue of bonds.....	513,150
	4,164,629\$

The expenses were fixed at 3,272,740\$: they were :

Ordinary expenses.....	3,371,479\$
Old debts.....	16,537
Deficit 1883-84.....	67,883
Interest and subsidies to railways and central factories.....	420,429
	3,876,328\$

The figures for 1885-86 can only be verified in March next and the amounts collected are given as follows :

Ordinary revenue.....	3,561,865\$
Issue of bonds.....	937,165
	4,499,030\$

Comparing the ordinary revenue as above, with the ordinary expenses, or 3,381,171\$, there remains a balance of 180,694\$ to be carried to 1886-87. The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated at 3,263,-242\$.

—On the 28th the S. Paulo provincial assembly passed a law abolishing lotteries and to establish a tax of 12,000\$ on dealers in lotteries of other provinces.

—According to the *Jornal do Recife*, Pernambuco has the champion Tanner of the day—an old man, 80 years of age, who has been fasting for three months. He drinks water, sweetened with sugar, at night—and that is all. It appears, however, that he is confined in the penitentiary for the crime of murder, where he has been secluded for 18 years.

—The city of Campos is rapidly gaining an enviable reputation for disorder and crime. During Carnival a fight between two rival societies led to the killing of one man and the wounding of several others. Then on the last day of Carnival a man named Cassalho was assassinated in the crowded dining-room of the Hotel Franze by a young fellow named Osorio, who was captured. The city is full of *capangas* and the population live in constant fear.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic on the Rezende and Araras railway was resumed on the 23rd ult., after a long interruption.

—A Campinas paper says that the Paulista and Mogiana lines are refusing to continue collecting the tax on passengers.

—During the three days of the carnival the suburban trains of the D. Pedro II railway carried 28,333 passengers.

—The fiscal engineer of the Campos and Carangola railway reports receipts for November 40,170\$220 and expenses 27,255\$307, leaving a balance of 12,914\$913.

—The January receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 109,350\$220. Expenses are not given. For the same month last year receipts were 118,809\$830.

—A telegram to *O Paiz* dated 27th ult. states that the railway from Antonina to Assunção, province of Paraná, was inaugurated on that date. The concession is provincial.

—On the 18th ult. the Treasury agency at Pernambuco was instructed to pay to the Great Western of Brazil railway 14,371\$, duties paid on material imported from January, 1880 to June, 1881.

—On the 24th ult. the president of Rio de Janeiro authorized the director of the Cantagalo railway to order through the government agent in Europe, machinery and wagons to the extent of 220,000\$.

—The January receipts of the Bragança railway, of Pard, recently purchased by that province, amounted to 4,579\$600, and the expenses to 9,604\$170, leaving a deficit of 5,024\$50.

—The November receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 910,199\$580 and the expenditures to 325,618\$600, leaving a balance of 584,581\$220. This increases the balance since 1st July to 2,061,926\$80.

—By an *aviso* of the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 100,000\$ to the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company on account of guaranteed interest for the second half of last year.

—The meeting of shareholders of the Bahia and Minas railway called by order of the legal authorities on the 26th was not attended by the director, nor were the books produced. The business is becoming more and more complicated.

—The traffic receipts of the Príncipe de Grão Pará railway in 1886 were 793,508\$180, and expenses 407,017\$496. The dividend was 16\$ per share against 18\$ for the preceding year. The balance sheet shows 4,768,913\$ as cost of steamers and railway, and 283,742\$ cost of the *Iamaraty*. Rolling stock is \$89,660\$. Capital paid up is 2,500,000\$ and debenture debt 3,859,800\$.

—By the inauguration of the Jahú station, the Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway is completed. The total length of the lines, with termini at Araraquara and Jahú, is about 26½ kilometres, and the capital of the company is 5,000,000\$, on which 374\$00 per share in dividends has been distributed and 12\$ additional was earned up to 31st Dec. last. The company has no assistance from government, and a proof that paying railways are possible in S. Paulo, at least.

—A correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias* thinks that some arrangement should be arrived at by which coffee destined to Rio might be brought via the S. Paulo and Rio and D. Pedro II railways. The question seems to be how much S. Paulo coffee is destined to Rio. As the S. Paulo and Rio railway owes some 6,000,000\$, and apparently never will be able to pay the Treasury this amount, would it not be sensible to disappropriate the line, and work it under the D. Pedro II system?

—The December traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 11,215\$330 and expenses 17,029\$214, leaving a deficit of 5,813\$684.

—On the 4th the government agent in Europe was authorized to purchase four locomotives for the D. Pedro II railway at a cost of 1,800\$.

—The balance sheet of the União Valenciana railway dated 31st December last shows a paid up capital of 1,080,173\$, debentures 600,000\$ and reserve fund 36,937\$. Rolling stock figures for 1885-86\$8, and the lines from Valença to Desengano and to Rio Preto 1,398,042\$.

LOCAL NOTES

—Telegrams dated yesterday (4th) at night describe the Emperor's condition as more favorable, although the jaundice continues.

—The latest touch in lottery advertising is to put a band in a wagon and perambulate the streets.

—Mr. Mackenzie says his sewing machines are "silent singers", or, to paraphrase, "songs without words."

—The Barão de Guimarães, chief of the patent bureau, is credited with an intention to patent leather boots.

—Preliminary work has been commenced on the Rio Flour Mill and Granaries property. The mill will be built on Rua da Gambôa.

—The theft of anything over a hundred contos will soon confer as many privileges upon a man as a *comenda* in the Order of the Rose.

—The *Correio Paulistano* felicitates the province of S. Paulo on the selection of its proprietor and editor-in-chief as senator in the place of the late José Bonifácio.

—An exchange says: "Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but no one else does."

—If under hypnotic influences you feel inclined to annex alien property, a smart rubbing of the scalp relieves the symptoms. A brickbat would appear a specific remedy.

—Americo Vespucci died on February 25th, 1512. We were not personally acquainted with him, but it is generally supposed that he gave a name to the Western hemisphere.

—The daily press is making great fun of the *pádes*, because they do not wear unmentionables under their petticoats. Why not let them leave off the skirtcoats? The weather is so warm.

—How about those two monuments to Caxias and Osorio, for which so much money was raised among business men in this city? Is there no way to make these commissions give an account of themselves?

—A death occurred the other day from "*fraqueza evidente*," or "evident weakness"—at least so the doctor reports. Taking the medical nomenclature into consideration, the obituary reports are not near as serious reading as one would naturally expect.

—The post office authorities do not seem to be up to French; a letter to the consul of "Sa Majesté tres fidele," was sent to St. Fidelis. What great difference can there be twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee.

—The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission to entirely reform our postoffice service. As the amount to be expended is limited to 2,000\$, the results are likely to be in the same proportion.

—A thief, who had hired himself as a waiter in a family here, and who availed of the first opportunity to follow his profession, was recently arrested. His career seems to have been prosperous, for among the various operations attributed to him are; 16,000\$ in one case, and three others of important amounts in money and jewellery.

—The "soiled clothes" of Senator Afonso Celso and Deputy Cesario Alvim are still being washed in public—but the stains will not out. The coolness with which they call each other liars and knaves is simply astounding. The climax will be reached when they call each other "no gentleman."

—By an imperial decree of the 26th ult. Deputy Antonio da Silva Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, was chosen senator from the province of S. Paulo. This is the second senatorship secured by the present cabinet, and leaves but one vacancy to fill.

—We regret to note that the sanitary inspector apprehended and destroyed, on the 26th ult., a quantity of spurious "canned tomatoes" of domestic production, but bearing the label of a well-known Lisbon exporter. The contents was a mixture of potatoes, colored, kitchen salt and cochineal. It is distressing to see how unpatriotic this inspector is!

—H. M. the Emperor has accepted the honorary presidency of the *Associação Commercial*.

—Urgent repairs to the extent of \$230 at the Senate Chamber have been authorized.

—An exchange says a Blue Ribbon meeting was completed spoilt by the orator endeavoring to blow the froth off a glass of water.

—On the 28th ult., the service of carrying yellow fever patients to the Jarujuba hospital was commenced. The launches leave Palace square.

—The *Jornal* hears that Dr. Fernandes Pinto, the government purchasing agent in Europe, has been ordered to fix his residence in London, instead of Paris.

—The report is that the new minister from Uruguay is to come prepared to settle the debt due by that republic to this empire. It is about time that the business was liquidated.

—The minister of empire has shut down on an expense at the Imperial Chapel denominated "Anno de Morto." We do not know what it is, but Barão de Mamoré evidently considers it dispensable.

—The commission to arrange the Missions boundary question is likely to be expensive. The chief is to have \$3,000, the commissaries \$2,000 and the assistants \$1,400 each for mileage (*ajudas de custo*).

—About a year ago a Bahia fort fired on the Fr. str. *La France* and killed a passenger. The business seems to have been settled by the steamship company paying 2,000 francs and the Brazilian government 4,000 francs.

—The statue of Buarque de Macedo was duly inaugurated on the 1st inst. The statue was destined for the unfinished fountain in the Largo do Valdebarro, but was finally placed in the S. Diogo station of the D. Pedro II railway.

—In the S. Anna ward here, an association has recently been formed to convert irregular marriages into regular matrimonial contracts, to furnish spiritual assistance to sick people and also to furnish moral and religious instruction to children.

—The custom house has come in for a share of attention, for complaints are daily made as to delays in the examination of goods. When a custom house officer is also a sub-delegate of police, it does not seem strange that one or the other service must suffer.

—*O Paiz* of the 26th ult. hears that the Banco Internacional had leased the property on the corner of Ruas da Alfandega and Primeiro de Março for 25 years at an annual rent of \$13,500. At the expiration of the lease the building to be erected and the land will revert to the landlord.

—The amount of swindling and defaulting in this city at the present moment is positively alarming. It is fast becoming necessary to do business only for cash in advance. And the worst of it is that there is a large and increasing number of men who look upon the payment of a debt as a favor conferred.

—The Buenos Aires *Standard* is informed that a Tucuman planter is about to try the experiment of coffee-growing. It is anticipated that coffee can be grown, but whether as cheaply as in Brazil remains to be seen. If it can be grown at all, a protective duty will probably be invented to cover the difference in cost of production, which in the end will come out of the pockets of the unhappy consumers.

—The new *gerente* of the telephone company has been impelled, under the complaints of the press, to announce that no one but his predecessor is to blame for bad service, as he took charge only in February. It was pretty near the beginning of February when the Banco Auxiliar put Victor Dias out and Mirandola Filho in, and as the complaints increased toward the end of February it is difficult to understand the force of the explanation.

—The *Diario de Notícias* of the 4th hears that the following companies have been denounced for doing business in the empire without the authority of the government: "Hamburg Steam Navigation" and the "Kosmos," also of Hamburg, the Fiorio and Rubattino and "La Veloce" of Genoa, and the New Zealand Shipping and Shaw Savill and Albion companies. Various insurance companies are also referred to. The Singer sewing machine company has been fined \$2,000 and ordered to pay in the amount within eight days.

—A table recently published in the *Gazeta da Tarde* gives the following figures of receipts of coffee in (1,000 bags) in Rio and Santos for eight months of crop years:

	Rio	Santos	Total
1881-82	2,801	1,160	3,961
1882-83	3,302	1,321	4,623
1883-84	2,443	1,421	3,864
1884-85	3,012	1,415	4,427
1885-86	3,097	1,339	4,456
1886-87	2,733	1,882	4,615
Total			493,684

The dead-heads numbered:

Villa Isabel tramway	.....	3,603
S. Christovão do	.....	16,105
Carris Urbanos do	.....	1,183
Jardim Botânico do	.....	10,345
Pedro II railway (suburbs)	.....	28,334
Rio do Ouro "	.....	149
Ferry boats	.....	27,335
Total	.....	31,236

From these it appears that the current crop receipts have only been exceeded in 1882-83.

It would be interesting to know how many of these 31,236 dead-heads were on public service.

—In satisfaction of the insults to which St. Sebastian, our patron saint, was subjected by the sinners of the carnival, on the 6th there is to be a mass and general communion in the Capuchin convent on Castle hill.

—The cargo of jerked beef per *Alvington* which caused so much writing and seemed likely to cause a diplomatic question was finally discharged on the 4th. Some hundred bales only are said to have been condemned.

—A Sr. Martin claimed to have invented an illuminating bomb shell and eight of them were experimented on the night of the 3rd at the gunnery school. The result was negative, for the shells did not illuminate a bit.

—The minister of marine thinks there are too many superior officers of the navy on duty at the Adjutant General's department, and orders that some changes be made, either in appointing them to vessels, or reducing their gratifications.

—On the 4th the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the presidents of provinces asking for information as to the decadence of mining interests in the empire, which information is to be brought before the legislature with a view to the correction of the evil.

—One of the reforms already accomplished by the new goth of *February gerente* of the *União Telefônica* is the publication of a monthly résumé of the subscription list by which it appears that the February increase amounted to 5. The personal solicitations of the new *gerente* among his friends ought certainly to have produced better results than this.

—The Havas Agency has again covered itself with glory. On the 26th it sends us a Washington telegram of the 26th ult. stating that "the 4th of March has been marked for the closing of the sessions of the American Congress." Did we not know that the Congress expired by limitation on that day, and that the Congress assemblies immediately after, we should feel that something had happened.

—The *Jornal* of the 27th ult. states that an epidemic, with all the symptoms of beri-beri has appeared at the government powder mill near Estrela, on the way to Petrópolis. The district from the bay to the foot of the mountains has long been known as a hot-bed ofague, and the new epidemic is attributed to the abandonment of the country by farmers, through which all drainage has been neglected. Yet not so many years ago, the whole of these lands were cultivated and very productive.

—A colleague has noticed that when a tall and a short man meet on a rainy day, the short one always lifts his umbrella over the long one. A goose will dip his head to go under a triumphal arch, and for the same reason does the short man lift his umbrella, viz because he is a goose. Street scenes are amusing all over the world. A story is current of a man who was startled to hear a respectable old gentleman immediately in front of him say in a loud tone: "Well! I am d—d." Whether he had that moment abandoned all hope of future salvation, or merely left his keys at home, the story does not explain.

—The city of Buenos Aires has been served by two telephone companies for the last five years, through whose competition charges have been kept down to a moderate figure. Recently a consolidation was effected through the organization of a new company which bought out both of the old ones. Charges were at once raised about 50 per cent, and the manager announced that no reclamations through the press would be attended. As the service was getting bad, this attempt to "bulldoze" subscribers aroused a great deal of indignation, and steps were at once taken to organize a co-operative company, the subscribers being shareholders. In one day some 5,000 shares were taken. How would a co-operative company do in Rio, to teach the *União Telefônica* that the public is to be served, not fleeced?

—The *Jornal* is the authority for the following tables showing the movement of passengers during the three Carnaval days:

Villa Isabel tramway	.....	60,808
S. Christovão do	.....	123,597
Carris Urbanos do	.....	146,114
Jardim Botânico do	.....	107,347
Pedro II railway (suburbs)	.....	28,334
Rio do Ouro "	.....	149
Ferry boats	.....	27,335
Total	.....	493,684

The dead-heads numbered:

Villa Isabel tramway	.....	3,603
S. Christovão do	.....	16,105
Carris Urbanos do	.....	1,183
Jardim Botânico do	.....	10,345
Rio do Ouro "	.....	31,236

It would be interesting to know how many of these 31,236 dead-heads were on public service.

—The Argentine ironclad *Patagonia* arrived here on the night of the 3rd, 45 days from Trieste. After a short stay in our port the vessel proceeds south.

—The *Jornal* of the 1st relates a story about a man who held two bills against another for 4,000\$. Seeing that the debtor could not, or would not pay the whole sum, the creditor offered to discount them at 40 per cent. On the 26th ult., this offer was accepted, and the debtor, one Augusto José Lopes, took a roll of money from his pocket to count, requesting the creditor to pass a receipt on the backs of the two bills. After the bills were properly receipted, Lopes suddenly discovered that he had not money enough. He hurried out after the balance, carrying the money with him, saying that he would return in 15 minutes, but his victim is still waiting. On the 28th he advertised the bills as lost.

MARRIED.

BARRAS-WILMOT.—At Rio Grande do Sul on the 21st February, HARRY HAYWOOD BARRAS, M. I. M. E., Locomotive Superintendent, Southern Brazilian Railway, to ALICE HELEN eldest daughter of the late Gendall Wilmot, Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$100), gold 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg. 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1,337 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 89

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 22 1/4 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) \$100.00 gold do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 44 25 cts.

Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 260

Value of £1 sterling 10\$47

EXCHANGE.

February 23.—The market opened at 22 on London at the banks, and the *Internacional* in the afternoon advanced its rates to 22 1/16 on London and 43 on Paris. A fair business was reported at 22-22 1/16 for bank sterling and at 22 1/4-22 1/16 from second hands. Commercial was quoted at 22 3/16, 22 1/4 and 22 5/16. Commercial francs 496-497. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

February 24.—Rates at the banks were 22 1/16 on London, 43-43 1/2 on Paris and 535 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; 28 7/2 on New York at sight. The official rate at the English banks was on head offices. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22 1/4 and at this rate on head offices also. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 3/16-22 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

February 25.—The market was at a standstill, and rates at the banks unchanged. The English bank was a draw at 22 1/16 on bankers. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 1/16-22 1/16. Bank francs were reported at 43; and commercial at 46. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

February 26.—There was no change in official rates, and very little doing at 22 1/16 for bank and 22 1/16-22 1/4 for commercial sterling. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 22 1/4, and at this rate on head offices also. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 3/16-22 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

February 27.—There is no change in official rates and the market is quiet. Some little business was reported in bank on head office at 22 1/4, and from second hands at 22 1/4-22 1/16. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 3/16-22 1/16. Bank francs were done at official rate and commercial at 46. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

February 28.—There is no change in official rates and the market is quiet. Some little business was reported in bank on head office at 22 1/4, and from second hands at 22 1/4-22 1/16. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 3/16-22 1/16. Bank francs were done at official rate and commercial at 46. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

March 1.—Official rates at the banks were 22 1/16 on London, 43 on Paris and 531-535 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; 28 7/2 on New York at sight. The English banks were drawrs on head offices only. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22 3/16, and commercial was quoted at 22 3/16-22 1/4. Bank francs were done at official rate and commercial at 46. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

March 2.—Rates at the banks were unchanged and there is very little doing. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22 3/16, and some trifling amounts of commercial at the same rate. Commercial francs 427. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$60, sellers at 11\$100.

March 4.—Rates at the banks are still 22 1/4 at the English banks on head offices. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22 3/16-22 1/4, and although there is a scarcity of bills the market is considered firm.

—On the 26th ult. the two English banks despatched 650,000\$ in money to Pernambuco and Bahia.

—On the 23rd ult. the Banco Detdereira made a further call of 15 per cent. or 30\$ per share, payable up to the 6th inst.

—The R. M. S. *Laplate* arrived at the Lazaretto on the 23rd ult. brought £16,000 in gold to this port from the River Plate.

—Messrs. Michel Calogeray, Luiz Vidal Leite Ribeiro and Cândido Alves da Silva Porto were re-elected directors of the Jardim Botânico tramway on the 28th ult.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Serviço Marítimo (lighter) company on the 28th ult. Mr. Henri Leibá was elected a director and Messrs. E. W. May, Numa de Rego Macedo and E. P. Frank, auditors.

—The February receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Importation	.....	3,993,482 \$6,532
Port dues	.....	16,885 639
Exportation	.....	288,163 959
Sundries	.....	2,008 000
Surtax of 5 per cent.	.....	155,147 587
		3,556,616 \$6,536
Deposits	.....	24,670 634
Restitutions	.....	27,644 004
Internal Revenue receipts	.....	44,443 521

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST-15TH FEBRUARY.

Exchange passed.

668,360	at	21 2/4-22 1/4 d.
Francs 1,055,577	"	422-437 reis
R. Marks 127,349	"	528-538 reis.
		Coffee sold.
		72,816 bags weighing 4,368,976 kilogrammes.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 23.

69 Five per cent. apolices	.....	979 000
110 do do	.....	980 000
600\$ do	.....	97 1/2 %
6 Banco Commercial	.....	232 000
60 do	.....	233 000
33 Grão Pará R.R.	.....	205 000
38 do 6th	.....	205 000
73 do subsid.	.....	15 000
50 Lealdade Insce	.....	11 000
26 Comercio e Lavoura	.....	210 000

February 24.

9 Five per cent. apolices	.....	979 000
35 do do	.....	978 000
1,000\$ do	.....	97 1/2 %
6,500\$ Gold Lond. 1888 6/9	.....	1,300 000
92 Banco do Brasil	.....	256 000
250 Banco Internacional	.....	60 000
56 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	.....	180 000
50 " S. Antonio de Padua R.R.	.....	204 000
45 " Ferry Co.	.....	98 000
43 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] i series	.....	86 000

February 25.

2 Five per cent. apolices	.....	979 000
50 do do	.....	980 000
800\$ do	.....	97 1/2 %
40 Banco Commercial	.....	233 000
80 Banco Internacional	.....	235 000
800\$ do	.....	97 1/2 %
2 Banco Rural	.....	60 000
24 Leopoldina R.R.	.....	322 000
40 deb. do 200\$	.....	118 000
105 " Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	.....	550 000
100 Vigilância Insce	.....	62 1/2 %
100 hyp. notes Banco Predial	.....	69 1/2 %
102 " do do	.....	70 000

February 26.

40 Five per cent. apolices	.....	978 000
66 Banco do Brasil	.....	255 000
13 Banco do Commercio	.....	220 000
45 Banco Industrial	.....	185 000
320 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	.....	61 000
60 Jardim Botânico tramway	.....	131 000
63 Brasileira de Navegação	.....	278 000
100 hyp. notes Banco Predial	.....	69 1/2 %
100 " Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] 2 series	.....	86 000

March 1.

45 Five per cent. apolices	.....	978 000
5,800\$ do	.....	97 1/2 %
140 Banco Industrial	.....	185 000
130 Banco Internacional	.....	61 000
100 Lealdade Insce	.....	11 000
50 Vigilância do	.....	14 000
8 Commercio e Lavoura	.....	210 000
60 hyp. notes Banco do Brasil	.....	99 000
226 " Banco Predial	.....	69 1/2 %

March 2.

25 Five per cent. apolices	.....	978 000
26 Banco Internacional	.....	61 000
1,000\$ do 10th	.....	61 000
380 do 15th	.....	61 000
115 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	.....	63 000
60 Jardim Botânico tramway	.....	131 000
50 Aliança Insce	.....	28 000
150 Lealdade do	.....	11 000
200 hyp. notes Banco Predial	.....	60 1/2 %
20 " do	.....	70 000
16 " Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%]	.....	76 000

March 3.

27 Five per cent. apolices	.....	978 000
14,300\$ do	.....	97 1/2 %
50 Banco Internacional	.....	61 000
50 Aliança Insce	.....	14 000
100 Commercio e Lavoura	.....	210 000
70 hyp. notes Banco Predial	.....	69 1/2 %
30 " do	.....	70 000
48 " Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	.....	86 000
16 " Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] i series	.....	86 000

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 12TH.

Government Stocks.

1863 4½ per cent. Loan	99—101	
1865 5 " "	100—102	
1871 5 " "	97—99	
1875 5 " "	98—100	
1879 4½ " "	93—95	
1883 4½ " "	90—92	
1886 5 " "	96—97	

paid Railways.

20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct. guarantee	14—15	
do deb. 6	103—105	
20 Bahia & São Francisco 7 per ct. guar.	16—17	
Brazilian Great Southern 5 per cent.	103—104	
20, Inc. Cent. Bahia	103—105	
100 Campos & Canangola deb. 5½ per cent.	105—106	
20 Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar.	98—100	
100 D. Pedro II, Rio de Janeiro deb. 5 per cent.	92—94	
D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent.	74—82	
do 7 per ct. guar.	11—19	
Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar.	11—19	
Imp. Bras. Natal & Novo Granada 6—7	104—105	
Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. deb.	21—23	
do deb. 6 per cent.	103—104	
Mogiana & São Paulo 6 per cent.	65—100	
Porto Alegre & São Paulo Hamburgo deb. 6%	105—106	
Recife & S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar.	103—105	
do deb. 5½ per cent.	105—106	
S. Paulo 7 per ct. guar.	90—94	
do stock deb. 5 per cent.	120—132	
S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro 106—108		
do do and series	21—22	
South Brazilian 110—118		
do 6 per cent. Ired.	112—114	

Miscellaneous.

5/10 Amazon Steam Navigation	9—9½	
10 English Bank of Rio, Lim.	13—14	
10 London & Brazilian Bank, Lim.	10½—11½	
25 Rio City Improvement	10—11	
100 Braz. Coast trawmen, Lim.	1½—1¾	
200 Braz. Coast trawmen, Lim.	10½—11½	
100 do bonds 5 per cent.	104—107	
100 do deb. 5 per cent.	104—107	
100 S. Paulo 7 per ct. guar.	90—94	
100 do stock deb. 5 per cent.	120—132	
100 S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro 106—108		
100 do do and series	21—22	
100 South Brazilian 110—118		
100 do 6 per cent. Ired.	112—114	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

* Receipts for days.

† Prices nominal.

MARKET REPORT.
Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1887.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has again ruled quiet, and although receipts show a further decline our stock is increased by some 20,000 bags. On the 28th ult. quotations were reduced to some those we give below, at which the market is said to be quiet, exporters not as yet showing any marked desire to purchase, and with the steady increase of our stock, a further decline does not seem in any manner impossible. The published European telegrams are generally unfavorable, but those from the United States appear to be rather more stimulating. That the dislocation of stocks is not yet appreciated either here or abroad seems evident to us. Consuming markets see a visible supply available within a short period by the improvements of communication, and calculate on the needs of holders forcing lower prices on them. Dealers and factors are kept firm by the cessation of business and believe that the necessities of consumers will oblige them to purchase, such widely different opinions as those stated are likely to drag, and the time of exhaustion must be exhausted on our, or the other side, before the business is settled.

The sales as reported since our last issue have been:

33,108 bags for the United States	3,031	Europe
" " Cape of Good Hope	10,833	Elsewhere
48,022 bags.		

The clearances since our last issue are:

United States	1,043	1,043 250
Feb. 24, Baltimore Amer. br. D. Pedro II.	10,003	
New York Br. str. Rizela	14,374	
Mar. 1 " do " Thames	3,761	

Europe:

23 Channel f. o. Dan by Margrethe	2,500	
26 Hamburg Gr. str. Tycus	668	
28 Mediterranean Amer. str. Stefania	756	
Mar. 1 River Plate Br. str. Tagus	4,738	
2 West Coast " Britannia" 228		

The sales as reported since our last issue have been:

10,576 bags	against	5,593 " 1886
" 8,718 " " 1885	"	" 8,734 " 1884
" 9,734 " " 1884	"	" 9,833 " 1883
" 9,022 " " 1883	"	" 9,022 " 1882
14,027 " " 1881	"	

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

per 10 kilos.	per arroba.		
Washed...	nominat	nominal	
Superior...	do	do	
Good f...	990	990	
Regular first	\$1,990	\$1,610	88,800
Ordinary first	5,790	5,600	8,800
Second	5,450	5,600	8,000
Ordinary second	4,770	5,240	7,000
Capitania	nominal	nominal	5,800
Eschola	3,950	4,220	6,200

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 165,000—166,000 bags.

The usual deduction of 6,000 bags for local consumption in February has been made.

Vessels loading and totalled.

New York Amer. Jig. & Powder 11,000

do W. str. Phleby 8,300

do Amer. str. Finance —

New Orleans Br. str. Merchant 4,000

Southampton Montego 1 " 500

Hamburg Gr. str. Paranaugua 1 " 500

Mediterranean Fr. str. Poton —

Total 336,217

Imports.

Brokers report that there is little doing and the markets are very quiet. The non-arrival of vessels has no doubt, restricted business, for there are no receipts to work on, and pending the arrival of supplies the import markets are likely to be dull and uninteresting for some time to come.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last report are:

W. A. Marburg from Baltimore:

Castilla	1,672	bags.
Cordova	687	"
Chesapeake	687	"
Antwerp	700	"
Crystal	500	"
Rockland	200	"
Cordova	175	"
Mt. Vernon	125	"
Edgewood	125	"

Total 4,871 bags.

Receipts and withdrawals for the same period are about 8,400 bags, and stock in hand is estimated to be:

34,500 bags	American	
1,500 " Chile		
36,000 bags.		

Brokers report the market quiet and weak at the following quotations:

Trieste	nominal	
Richmond 1st	16,500—17,750	
do 2nd	15,500—15,750	
Baltimore 1st	15,500—15,750	
do 2nd	14,750—15,250	
Western & Int.	14,500—15,500	
Chili	13,000—12,500	
River Plate	nominal	
New Zealand	nominal	

Receipts in February were 10,971 bags, all American, against 13,474 bags, of all sorts in the same month last year.

Pitch Pine.—The cargo ex Longfellow about 612,000 feet referred to in our last, is reported sold at \$40,000 per doz.

Brokers quote the market firm at \$9,000—\$10,000 per doz.

Receipts in February were 1,085,492 feet, against 687,442 feet for the same month in 1886.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Brokers quote at 115—120 rs. per foot. Receipts in February were 20,385 feet, against nil in February, 1886.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. No receipts last month, nor in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts since our last report and quotations are nominal. Receipts in February were 1,183 doz. against 422 doz. in the same month last year.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Brokers report the market flat at \$5 per gallon. Receipts in February were 10,000 cases in the same month last year.

Lard.—The W. A. Marburg brought 400 kegs from Baltimore. We may quote invoices at 340 rs. per lb.; steady.

Receipts in February were 2,550 kegs and 15 cases, against nil in the same month last year.

Rosin.—There are no receipts. Brokers continue quotations at \$180—\$185 per cwt. per lb. as quality and weight.

Receipts in February were 560 brls. against 201 brls. for the same month in 1886.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 100 cases per W. A. Marburg from Baltimore. In February we received 550 cases, against nil in February, 1886.

Bron.—There are no receipts of foreign, and brokers quote at \$250—\$300 per tag. In February receipts were 3,056 bags, against 11,922 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,180 cases per Paranaugua and 1,605 per Argentina from Hamburg. Retail quotations are \$180—\$185 for cases and 23¢ 50—27¢ 00 for tubs.

Last month receipts were 2,430 packages of Canadian and 4,563 cases Norwegian or 6,933 packages, against 6,177 packages in the same month last year.

Hay.—There are no receipts and we may continue quotations at 115—120 rs. per kilo. Receipts in February, large and small bales were 2,881, against 11,966 bales in February, 1886.

Cement.—There are no receipts reported and we continue quotations, viz: British \$68—\$700, German \$6300—\$6500 and French 7300—7500 per hr. Receipts last month were 3,023 bags and 30,300 bags in America, against 2,033 brls. for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—There are no receipts of foreign, which brokers quote at \$300—\$400 per bag. Last month receipts of foreign maize were 13,145 bags, against 3,208 bags in February, 1886.

Coin.—There are no receipts. In February the arrivals were 3,819 tons British and 32 tons Belgian, against 20,982 of all sorts in the same month last year.

Tea.—Receipts are 1,330 bags per Argentina from Hamburg. Brokers continue quotations for first quality at \$300—\$350 per bag, and second quality at \$280—\$300 in lots.

Arrivals of FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 24.

BALTIMORE—Amer. lug. William A. Marburg: 678 tons; Pilbury: 40 ds; sundries to Levering & Co.

MARCH 2.

ITAJAHY—Dan. lug. Maria Petrus: 112 tons; Beck: 9 ds; sundries to Queiroz, Moreira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 23.

ILHA DO SAL—Port bk Alice: 997 tons; Azevedo: ballast.

FEB. 24.

FALMOUTH f. o.—Dan. lug. Margrethe: 181 tons; Kolstoy: coffee.

BARBADOS—Amer. lug. Josefa: 470 tons; Snow: ballast.

ARACAJU—Port bk Izofina: 254 tons; Barbosa: do.

FEB. 25.

BALTIMORE—Amer. lug. D. Pedro II: 472 tons; Johnson: coffee.

DELWARE BREAKWATER—Br. ship Parthia: 1,527 tons; Eaton: ballast.

FEB. 26.

BOA VISTA—Port bk Leonor: 446 tons; Fonseca: ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Port bg Lidor: 177 tons; Moraes: do.

FEB. 28.

PARANAGUA—Br. sch. Abeja: 192 tons; Johnson: sundries.

MARCH 1.

PERNAMBUCO—Br. bg Brothers: 173 tons; Vibert: ballast.

MAR. 3.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Dan. lk. Richard: 290 tons; Jorgen: sundries.

VICTORIA—Br. bg Anna Maria: 243 tons; Fitzwalter: ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PENEDO—Br. lk. Dolphin: suities.

Nor. lug. Peter: do.

Swed. lk. Bore: do.

Prin. lug. Premier: ballast.

Swed. lug. Nantilus: do.

Br. lug. Hornet: do.

BHIA—Br. lug. Flash Light: do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Since our last report the following charters are given:

Amer. lug. E. S. Powell: coffee, \$380. Br. sch. Alice: 180 tons.

Br. sch. Josefa: 180 tons.

Br. sch. Premier: ballast.

Swed. lug. Nantilus: do.

Br. lug. Hornet: do.

Br. lug. Flash Light: do.

Since our last report the following charters are given:

Trieste: 16,500—17,750.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS										
GILDED.....	Marseilles	16 Jan.								
GRENADA.....	Glasgow	22 Jan.								
GUINEA.....	Cardiff	29 Jan.								
HERTIG OSCAR FREDERIK.....	Brunswick	..	EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION			INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE
HEINRICH LEHMUTH.....	Brunswick	..	33,673,100\$000	33,600,000\$000	Apolices.....	Jan., July.....	6 1/2%	1,000\$000	1,000\$000	1,115\$000
HEROS.....	Cardiff	..	50,000,000\$000	50,000,000\$000	do.....	do.....	5 1/2%	200-300	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
HEROS.....	Brunswick	21 Jan.	11,58,000,000	11,57,000,000	do.....	do.....	5 1/2%	500-1,000	978 000	978 000
IDA.....	Oporto	..	1,997,000,000	1,996,000,000	do.....	do.....	5 1/2%	1,000 000	1,000 000	1,000 000
IDUN.....	Middlesbrough	..	33,000,000\$000	33,000,000\$000	do.....	do.....	4 1/2%	1,000 000	1,000 000	1,000 000
INDIA.....	Liverpool	..	51,885,000\$000	49,683,000\$000	Gold Loan of 1868.....	Apr., Oct., do.....	4 1/2%	1,000\$000	1,000\$000	1,115 000
INDIA.....	Dover	20 Dec.	10,212,100 000	7,989,600 000	do.....	1879.....	6 1/2%	1,100 000	1,100 000	1,115 000
IRTHURIEL.....	Pensacola	..	—	1,679,000\$000	Province of Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan., Apr., July, Oct., Jan., July.....	6 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
JACOB.....	Hamburg	..	—	2,951,400 000	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.			NOTES.		
JURGEN.....	Cardiff	14 Jan.	—	3,16,200 000	Brazil.....	June, Dec., Jan., July.....	5 1/2%	100 000	99 1/2%	— 100 %
KATE BURRIEL.....	London	..	—	4,597,600 000	Credito Real do Brazil.....	Jan., July.....	6 1/2%	100 000	79 1/2%	74 1/2-77 1/2
LADY EBBONK.....	New York	..	—	6,03,300 000	do gold.....	do.....	5 1/2%	11,115 000	86 1/2%	86 1/2-90 1/2
LAURENCE.....	London	..	—	—	do de S. Paulo.....	Apr., Oct., May, Nov.....	6 1/2%	100 000	86 1/2%	85 1/2%
LEONARD.....	London	..	—	—	Predial.....	—	6 1/2%	100 000	69 1/2-70 1/2%	69 1/2-70 1/2%

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS:

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STAFFERS

*** Calling at intermediate ports**

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT
RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4th, 1887.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4th, 1887.				TONS	ENTERED	WHENCE FROM	CONSIGNEE	300,000	—	200	—	do debentures	100,000	215,000	600	625	Jan. 1887	27,500—30,000			
NAME																					
American																					
Eng. S. Powell	558	Feb. 11	Haltimore.	Phipps Bros & C	1,000,000\$	All	1,000,000	200	20	Alliança	44,641 050	98 000	2 000	Jan. 1887	—	27,500—30,000					
Eng. W.A. Marig	678	24	Haltimore.	Leveing & C	3,000,000	All	1,000	200	250	Argos Fluminense	309,000,000	520 000	30 000	Jan. 1887	—	10,000—11,000					
British										Atalaia	—	31 000	4 000	Jan. 1887	29,000—31,500						
Eng. Flash Light	570	Jan. 6	London.	Manuell & C	2,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Brasileira	—	4 000	4 000	Jan. 1887	—						
sp. Celtic Chief	1749	20	Cardiff.	Norman, M.W. & C	3,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Confiança	200,000,000	60 000	4 000	Jan. 1887	—						
sp. Pennant	1169	20	Cardiff.	Norton, M.W. & C	2,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Fidelidade	270,000,000	230 000	10 000	Jan. 1887	—	224,000					
Eng. Gift	287	8	Newport.	B. Rodrigues & C	5,000,000	All	1,000	200	125	Garantia	300,000	216 000	14 000	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. Alpine	314	8	Cardiff.	Franz, Henrich & C	2,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Geral,	317,000	384 000	10 000	Jan. 1887	—	46,000					
Eng. Dolphin	1110	10	Antwerp.	Almeida, Henrich & C	1,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Ledalidade	—	11 500	—	Jan. 1887	—	18,000—19,000					
Eng. Verona	649	10	Brussels.	E. Pecher & C	4,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Nov. Permanente	24,521 217	27 500	2 000	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. Hornet	497	11	New York.	Phipps Bros & C	6,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Presidente	180,000,000	65 000	5 000	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. Seven.	440	11	Richmond.	F. Clemente & C	2,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Vigilância	—	14 000	—	—	—	14,000					
Danish										CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES											
bg. M. Petreus.	112	Mar. 2	Irajahy ...	Queiroz, M. & C	1,000,000\$	All	6,000	200	200	Agrícola de Campos debentures.	—	96 1/2	9 1/2	Feb. 1886	—						
German										Aracaty	—	150 000	—	Dec. 1886	—						
Eng. M. Breckw'dt	348	Feb. 12	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C	1,000,000\$	All	8,000	200	200	do debentures	—	85 1/2	7 1/2	Feb. 1887	—						
Norwegian										Lorenó debentures	—	—	Oct. 1886	—							
Eng. C. ...	1	8	Montevideo.	E. Pecher & C	500,000	All	100	200	200	Pinacalás debentures	—	—	—	July 1886	—						
Eng. Longfellow.	811	20	Penascópolis.	F. Clemente & C	2,000,000	All	1,000	200	200	Ponta Feliz debentures	73,975 567	—	65 1/2	July 1886	—						
Eng. N. ...										Ponta Real debentures	—	200 000	3 1/2 1/2	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. ...										Ponta Feliz debentures	—	203 000	8 1/2 1/2	Oct. 1886	—						
Eng. ...										Quissamá debentures	112,379 000	—	—	Nov. 1886	—						
Eng. ...										do debentures	—	120 000	—	—	—						
Eng. ...										Rio Branco	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Eng. ...										GAS COMPANIES											
Eng. ...										All Nitheryard	—	42 000	4 8	Nov. 1886	—						
Eng. ...										Société du Gas	—	240 000	—	—	—	—					
Eng. ...										MINES	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Eng. ...										Atron das Baixas (coal)	—	64 1/2	8 1/2	Nov. 1886	62 1/2—68 1/2						
Eng. ...										S. José (4th Reg.) (gold)	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Eng. ...										debentures	—	84 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. ...										COTTON MILLS	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Eng. ...										Alliança	16,461 800	—	21 000	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. ...										Brasil Industrial	11,932 300	210 000	9 000	Jan. 1887	—	—205,000					
Eng. ...										do debentures	—	210 000	8 1/2	Jan. 1887	—						
Eng. ...										Carioeca	—	200 000	—	—	—	—					

Emier..... 1090
Diezer..... 300

bk Shakespeare	32d	Feb.	9	Swansea	E. W. May	600,000	—	—	—	—	—	Companhia Industrial	—	—	—
bk Eliezer	12	Baltimore	F. Clemente & C	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	Par Grande	206 000	—	Oct. 1886	
bk Dove	42b	Baltimore	W. Guimarães & C	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	de dentures.	220 000	—	Oct. 1886		
lg Chrysotile	1311	Liverpool	Faris & Cunha	1,720,000	5,000	All	200	—	—	Rink	92 10	7 10	Oct. 1886		
lg Gordon	134	Rio Grande	Faris & Cunha	1,720,000	860	—	200	—	—	de dentures.	225 000	15 000	Jan. 1887		
<i>Portuguese</i>															
bk Zalmira	86	Jan.	23	Brunswick	W. Guimarães & C	2,000,000	10,000	5,550	200	—	—	Petropolitana	109 000	8 10	Nov. 1886
bk V. da Gama	549	Feb.	24	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos	1,000,000	—	—	200	—	de dentures.	206 000	8 10	Nov. 1886	
bk Quiteria	333	Feb.	8	Oporto	C. Archanes & C	3,000,000	6,000	All	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
bk Sereia	397	Feb.	15	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C	800,000	—	—	200	—	de dentures.	208 000	8 10	Sept. 1886	
bk Margarida	393	Feb.	18	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & C	2,000,000	—	—	50	—	Cantareira e Esgotos dentures.	400 000	11 00	Oct. 1886	
<i>Spanish</i>															
bk Guayaquil	313	Feb.	18	Brunswick	Souza Irmão & C	10,000,000	50,000	8,000	200	—	Caranguejos Fluminense	54 179 070	7 10	Nov. 1886	
bk Brage	231	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	500,000	2,500	All	200	—	de dentures.	210 000	35 000	Jan. 1887	
lg Brage	276	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	500,000	4,400	All	50	—	Caranguejos Fluminense	20,000,000	—	—	
lg Robert	276	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	7,000,000	11,000	All	100	—	de dentures.	128 000	3 000	Jan. 1887	
lg Nautilus	192	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	9,000,000	6,700	All	200	—	Dicas de Pedro II	192 000	9 10	Jan. 1887	
<i>Swedish</i>															
bk Brage	231	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	9,000,000	11,000	All	100	—	de dentures.	127 278 800	35 000	Jan. 1887	
lg Brage	276	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	9,000,000	11,000	All	100	—	Indústria Chaminante (fiosseis)	196,440 000	52 500	Feb. 1887	
lg Robert	276	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	9,000,000	11,000	All	100	—	Pastoril, Agrícola e Industrial	180,000 000	2 000	Feb. 1887	
lg Nautilus	192	Feb.	7	Soderhamn	C. Heckelher & C	9,000,000	11,000	All	100	—	Serviços Marítimos	9,878 157	100 000	Jan. 1887	
lg Penedo	192	Feb.	7	J. J. do Ros & C	2,000,000	10,000	9,157	200	—	União Telefônica	5,617 131	115 000	May 1886		
lg Nautilus	192	Feb.	7	J. J. do Ros & C	2,000,000	833,200	—	100	—	de dentunes.	8 700	70 9%	Jan. 1887		

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rue 1^o de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rue de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHEONIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rue Visconde de Itaborahy.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rue 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 440,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rue Visconde de Itaborahy.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 *Marine Risks* Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £5,245,104

Losses against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.
(Agents for Lloyd's) No. 8, Rue da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rue General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797

Losses paid £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rue General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

March Departures:*To New York:*

[Every Saturday]

Delambre [Loading also in Santos].. Mar. 5th
Ptolemy [do do do].. " 12th
Rosse [do do do].. " 19th
Bessel [Loading also in Santos].. " 26th

Extra steamers as may be needed.

To Southampton:

Temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions.

For Other Ports:

Herschel New Orleans..... Mar. 15th

Cavour, *Chatham*, *or Canning*, Every Wednesday

LAMPORT & HOLT;

21 Water Street, Liverpool
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents—*Norton, Megaw & Co.*,
No. 82, Rue 1^o de Março
Broker—*Sveri Sverstorn,*
Rua 1^o de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 9	Mondego	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo. (entering the port)
" 16	Tamar	Santos
" 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th, the former proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and returns, calling at Brazilian ports.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
Rua do General Camara No. 2,
Corner of Rue Visconde de Itaborahy

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK
ALLIANCA, Capt. Beers,
ADVANCE, Capt. Lord,
31st Mar. 20th Apr.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

will sail 10th March at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

To Liverpool.....	\$220	cabin steerage
" New York.....	\$148	gold
		"
		"

For passage and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Comércio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos,
São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital	£ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	£ 190,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital	£ 1,000,000
Capital paid up	500,000
Reserve fund	£ 250,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,
Messrs. MALLEY FRERES & Co.,
PARIS,
Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsmen and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents or

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's sand Royal Peruvian and Pear's Soap.

No. 67, Rue do Ouvidor.

COFFEE TABLES,

Compiled expressly for this market by an old exporter, and calculated in American and English currency.

For Sale at this office

Price 2500.

ORCHIDS, ETC

Collections filled and shipped on short notice, suitably packed for transportation to all parts of the world.

Address: *Peter Turl,*
Care of THE RIO NEWS,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WINES

Port, Sherry and Madeira

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rue 1^o de Março.

THE RIO NEWS.**HAND-BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO.**

The Editors of this paper have in preparation, in English, a pocket guide-book of this city and vicinity, which will indicate and describe all places of interest, and direct passengers from passing steamers where to go in order to best spend the brief time they may have in port. Thousands of English-speaking travellers pass through this city every year, and to all such the Hand-book will be invaluable. A few

First-Class Advertisements

will be inserted, those being preferred which have a special interest for travellers. Applications should be made for terms and space before the end of the current month.

MEMORANDUMS

and other blank forms used in business offices are much more convenient when put up in blocks, for which purpose the new ELASTIC CEMENT

is much preferable to the paste used by binders. All commercial forms printed at the

TYPGRAPHIA ALDINA
can be put up in blocks with this Cement at a slight additional expense.

C. T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Dealer in

Sewing Machines,
and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductors.

Board and Residence with a family in a very healthy locality. Baths, garden, etc., etc. Laranjeras, Rue do Cosme Velho, No. 61.

5-7.

VISITING CARDS,
of all sizes and styles, executed with dispatch at
Nº 79, Rue Sete de Setembro,
1^o Andar.

FAHNESTOCK'S
"B.A."
VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonial from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and many other issues were changed at the time of transition, the descriptions of numerous subjects were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881, the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the paper. This change not only largely increased the convenience of the publication, but added greatly its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and they believed that all such questions had a distinct influence on commercial and financial enterprises, and decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the sufficient and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have been received, and in advising their patrons that their deviation whatever it may be will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial enterprises in Brazil, and on all political and financial news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon them and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editor will hold himself personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters affecting Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are \$1 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription \$20.00
English and American subscriptions £2 or \$10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa no Correio, A.

TYP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.